

Exploring marine-derived fungal preussin toxicity on MDA-MB-231 cells cultured in 2D and 3D

Rosária Seabra^{1,2,*}, Fernanda Malhão^{1,2}, Alexandra Correia^{1,3}, Carla Costa^{4,5}, Anake Kijjoa^{1,2}, Eduardo Rocha^{1,2}

¹ICBAS – Instituto de Ciências Biomédicas Abel Salazar, Universidade do Porto, Porto, Portugal; ²CIIMAR – Centro Interdisciplinar de Investigação Marinha e Ambiental, Universidade do Porto, Matosinhos, Portugal; ³I3S – Instituto de Investigação e Inovação em Saúde, Universidade do Porto, Porto, Portugal; ⁴INSA – National Institute of Health Dr. Ricardo Jorge, Porto, Portugal; ⁵ITR – Laboratório para a Investigação Integrativa e Translacional em Saúde Populacional, EPIUnit – Instituto de Saúde Pública da Universidade do Porto, Porto, Portugal; *rseabra@icbas.up.pt

Introduction & aim

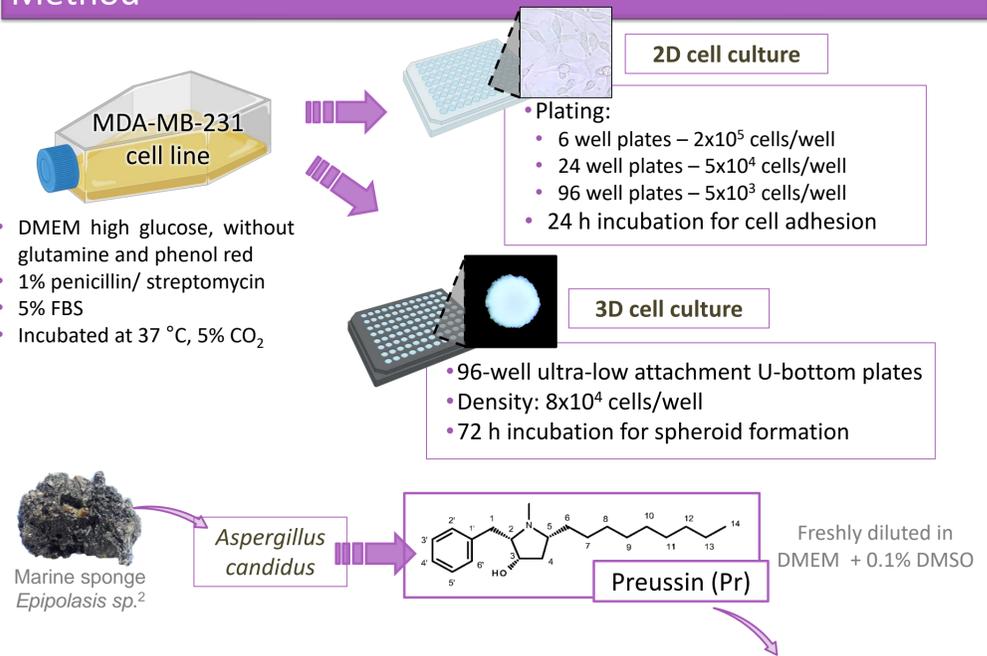
Triple-negative breast cancer (TNBC) has a poor prognosis, and limited therapeutic options¹, which allied with chemotherapy-associated toxicity and drug resistance call for the search for new molecules that may serve as new drugs, drug adjuvants, or scaffolds for drug development.

Preussin (Pr) is a natural compound shown to decline cell viability and proliferation and induce cell death and cell cycle arrest, mainly in bidimensional (2D) cell cultures of various cell lines²⁻⁴.

Three-dimensional (3D) cell cultures are described to better mimic the tumor behaviour *in vivo*⁵.

This work aimed to explore better the effects of Pr on cell viability, proliferation, death induction, genotoxicity, and migration of a TNBC cell line, comparing its effects in 2D and 3D cell cultures.

Method



Assay	Output	Cell culture model	Incubation (h)	Concentration (μM)
MTT	Viability		24, and 72	5, 15, 25, 35, and 50
			96	25, 35, and 50
BrdU	Proliferation		72 (2D cell culture)	25, and 35
Annexin V-PI	Cytotoxicity		96 (3D cell culture)	
TEM	Ultrastructure		2, and 24	
Comet assay	Genotoxicity		2, and 24	
Alkaline • FPG				
Wound healing	Migration		24, 48, and 72	5, 15, and 25

Statistical analysis

- n = 5 independent experiments
- Normality and homogeneity of variance : Shapiro-Wilk's and Levene's tests
- Differences from the control group (C): One-way ANOVA followed by Holm-Šidák test
- Data are presented as mean and standard deviation. Significant differences are shown with asterisks (* p < 0.05; ** p < 0.01; p < 0.001; **** p < 0.0001)

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Results & discussion

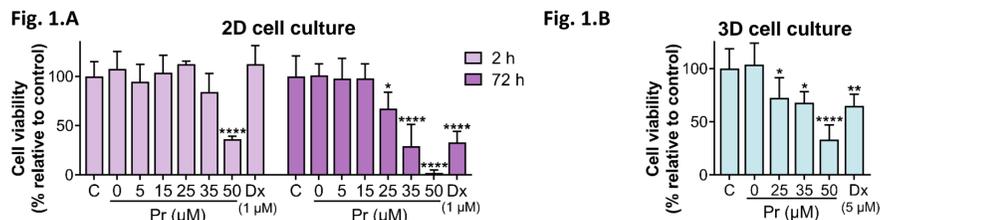


Fig. 1. Cell viability of MDA-MB-231 cell line after 24 and 72 h (2D cultures) (A) or 96 h (3D cultures) (B) of exposure to Pr, C or positive control of doxorubicin (Dx).

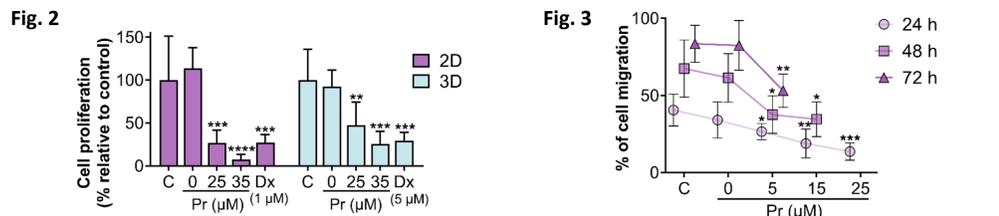


Fig. 2. Cell proliferation of MDA-MB-231 cell line after 72 h (2D cultures) or 96 h (3D cultures) of exposure to Pr, C or Dx.

Fig. 3. Cell migration of MDA-MB-231 cell line after 24, 48 and 72 h of exposure to Pr, or C (DMEM with 0.5% FBS).

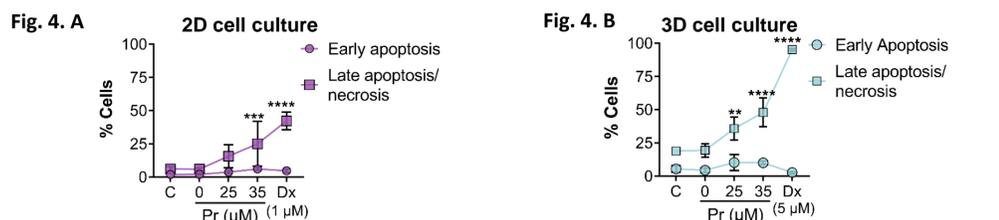


Fig. 4. Cell death (late apoptosis/necrosis) and early apoptosis of MDA-MB-231 cell line after 72 h (2D cultures) (A) or 96 h (3D cultures) (B) of exposure to Pr, C or Dx.

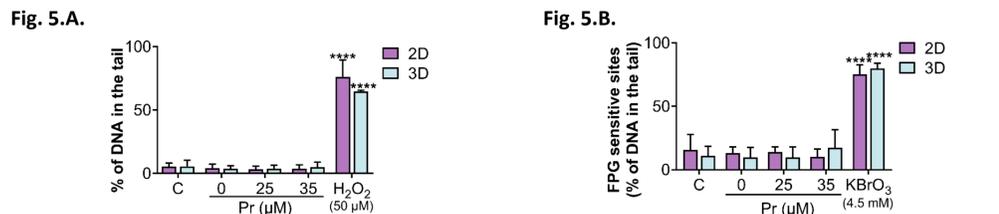


Fig. 5. DNA damage (strand breaks (A) and FPG sensitive sites (B)) of MDA-MB-231 cell line after 24 h of exposure to Pr, C or respective positive control.

With 2 h of exposure, similar results were obtained (data not shown).

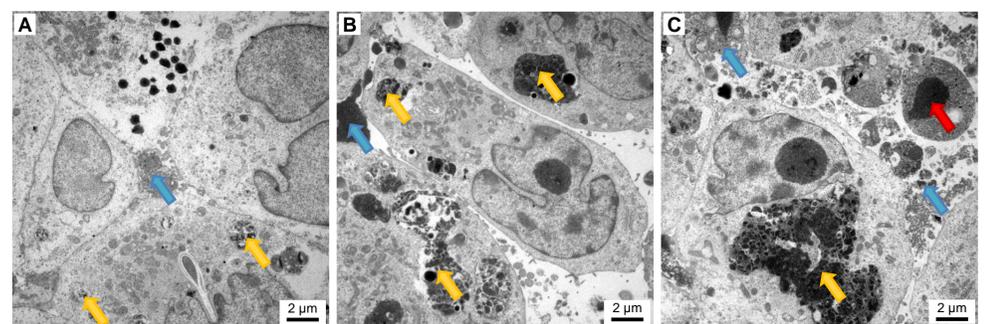


Fig. 6. Representative images of TEM of MDA-MB-231 cell line cultured in 3D culture models after exposure to C (A) or 25 (B) or 35 μM (C) of Pr. Blue arrow: cell debris; Red arrow: cells with morphology compatible with apoptosis; Yellow arrow: multivesicular dense bodies.

With the increase in concentrations of Pr, there was a rise in cell debris, intracellular multivesicular dense bodies, and cells with morphology compatible with apoptosis in both culture models (data from the 2D culture was not shown).

Conclusion

